SUFFOCATED.

Shocking Occurrence on the steamship Ismalla.

Five Men Close Themselves in a Small Compart ment, Light a Fire of Welsh Coal and Are Killed by Inhaling the Gas-Two Others Prostrated.

"My God ! Dead !" The words were uttered about three o'clock vesterday morning by James Gillen, fireman of the steam-ship is maila, of the Anchor line of steamships, after vainly endeavoring to awaken his comrade who, a few brief hours before, had retired to rest in their berths on the port side of the main deck.

The exclamation was echoed along the deck, and a few minutes later officers of the vessel salue I out. and, meeting the sailors from the forecastle, who had also been alarmed, there was hurrying to and fro. The berth in which seven men were lying dead or unconscious was reached, when a

FEARFUL SIGHT met the vision of the spectators. Five men lay dead in their berths, and two, who showed signs of life, still breathed heavily, while from the narrow compartment into which the night before seven souls haddled to sleep and rest a stokly ODOR OF COAL GAS ESCAPED.

The portholes, which had been securely fast-ened, were thrown open, and the pure breezes were admitted. A little later members of the ship's crew entered and carefully removed the bodies of the occupants of the berths to the deck, when an examination convinced the officers of the good ship that death had paid the vessel an unscasonable visit. The quartermaster was hurdespatched for

The SHIP MEDICAL AID.

and thence the officer at No. 10 North river,

are the officer haste to fine a document of the officer haste to fine a document. The first physician he called upon, the ship's offcers say, was Dr. Goode, of 120 Greenwich street, who refused to respond, and referred the messenger to the Liberty street police station. Hurrying along the street, he espied the sign of Dr. Mer-rill, of 16 Greenwich street, who, on learning of the condition of the men, repaired to the vessel. In the meantime the officers of the vessel had done all in their power to resuscitate the men, but they were unsuccessful. The doctor found FIVE DEAD

and the other two occupants of the compartment nearly strangled by the coal gas. Administering restoratives the two men, who still breathed, railied a little and were immediately despatched to the Centre Street Bospital by Captain Speight's police, who early learned of the sad event.

THE CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE is not clear; but, discarding all hearsay evidence, it appears that five of the occupants of the compartment, or section-all of whom are firemen-retired about ten o'clock, having first kindled a fire of Weish coal in a tin kettle that they had found on the deck. The unfortunate men, however, failed to take the precaut on to the precaut on to

wesh coal in a tin kettle that they had found on the deck. The unfortunate men, newever, failed to take the precaut on to

OPEN THE PORT HOLES

and the ventulator in the panel. Later in the night—
the officers report at midnight—two of the occupants
of the compartment, who had been ashore at the theatre, returned, sober, and retired to rost. A few minutes after twelve o'clock John Haynes, fireman, was releved by James tillen, and retired to his berth in the room where for so many hours his companions had been inhaling the funes of the fatal gas. He was the last who entered, until about three o'clock, when Gillen, as aiready stated, entered for the purpose of securing some tobacco, and discovered the condition of his shipmates.

Were the Men death of these men was the result or a drunken spree, a reporter of the Herald yesterday afternoon bourded the vessel, and, in quiring for the officer in command, was recreed to Captain Brown, who stood upon the hir license deck. In answer to queries the capitaln stated that he was so worn out by the excitement that he could not answer questions, and politely turned the reporter over to Parser Henderson, with whom he had an interview, and from whom the above details were obtained. Turser Henderson, a Custom House officer, and other gentlemen, who were in the cabin, were especially foud in their denunciation of the henders, and other gentlemen, who were in the cabin, were especially foud in their denunciation of the vessel. In answer to the query whether the men were drunk, all the official present declared that, as far as they could learn, all were sober, and that, with the exception of McNevin, the unfortunate victims were steady men, and that

ALL HAD GONE TO BED SORER,
Including the two who returned late from the theatre.

The VICTIMS.

THE VICTIMS.

The following are the names of the victims, with all particulars in the possession of Purser Hender-THE DEAD.

forty-sev n years of age.
William Todd, single, of Glasgow, aged twenty-Francis Alken, single, of Glasgow, aged twenty years. Whilam Matheson, single, of Glasgow, aged twen-

ty-two years.
Archibald Swan, single, of Oban, Scotland, aged

Archibaid Swan, single, of Oban, Scotland, aged twenty-five years.

John Haynes, married, of county Clare, Ireland, now in hospital, likely to recover.

Adam Gair, single, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, in hospital, likely to recover.

Haynes was the party relieved by Gillen about midnight, and the last one to enter the fatal room.

Coroner Young, later in the day, held an investigation of the deceased. Captain Brown, commander of the vessel, kobert Merry, chief engineer, and John McDonald, quartermaster, were examined, and their testimony developed the facts given above. Dr. Marsh made a post morrem examination and found all the evidences of death by suffocation.

COLLISION IN THE HERBOR.

An Inman Steamer Sinks a Borge-One Man Drowned and Thirty Thousand Dollars Worth of Cargo Lost.

On Tuesday night, at nine o'clock, as the barge David Sturdevant, owned by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, was being towed by the tug Atlas, she was run into and completely wrecked by the City of Manchester, of the Inman line, which had cleared for Liverpool just previously. The barge had cleared for Liverpool just previously. The barge and tug were just off the reel at the time of the accident. The cargo of the barge was composed entirely of silver ore, in oags, and when the steamer struck her in the side the collision sent her clea over, and all the cargo which she had on board went to the bottom; the barge righted fter the ore had all left her, and was towed up to prer No. I, where she now lies sunk, a perfect wreck. The cargo was valued at \$39,000 and the vessel at \$10,000. The saddlest part of the affair is that the deck hand, named Richard Fetherstone, a fine young fellow, who leaves a mother and two sixters who were dependent on him for support, was drowned. The captain, James Mack, only escaped a similar fate by jumping into the bowspitt chains and chaging on The captain, James Mack, only escaped a similar fate by jumping into the bowspirit chains and chighing on like grim death. He was taken up by the crew of the City of anchester, which stepped after the collision, and put on board the tugboat Atias. The captain of the tugboat says that he saw the steamer coming down on him, out could not get out of the way. He, however, blew his whistle four times, no notice of which was taken by the City of Manchester. The ocean steamer was going at full speed at the time, and the cargo on board the barge was of such a very heavy nature that it was perfectly limpossible to get out of the way in time. The barge was coming from South Amboy and going to the Cunard Dock, in Jersey City.

CHAMP CHE AND C'GARS.

Burglary in a Liquor Store-Arrest of the

Thieves and Receivers. On the night of the 15th inst. the sample store of Henry D. Ganseberg, No. 845 Third avenue, was entered by two burgiars named Richard Kiely and Elijah Howard, notorious characters, who robbed the place of nearly \$200 worth of cigars and champagne. Detective Lambrecht and officer McGowan, of the Nineteenth precanet, who took the case in hands, succeeded, through the aid of an accomplice of Howard and Klely, named Frederick Cartland, in arresting the two principals and two others, receivers of stolen property, named William Stokey, a nofley dealer, and Keever Rosenzweig. They were all arraigned yesterday at the Yorkville Folice Court, before Justice Bixby, and so strong was the evidence of their guilt that Howard and Kelly were both held without ball for trial, while Stokey and Rosenzweig were commuted in detail of \$5,000 ball each. This Rosenzweig, it was stated, is a well-known receiver of stolen property, and had a place hired at No. 7 Roosevell street estensibly as a sheen aker's shop, but really a place for the reception of stolen property. who robbed the place of nearly \$200 worth of

The various colored societies of Savannah observed, by appropriate demonstrations, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln on Monday, the Fish inst. What they lacked in numbers they

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Seamen's Protection Papers—Ferged Cartifi-cates of Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1871.

No. 120. The United States vs. James Tyne's Certificate of Division from the Circuit Court for the District of California.—The defendant in this case was indicted under the thirteenth section of the act of 1813 for falsely and feleniously attering a ferged certificate of citizenship, but as he was not a seaman, and as the act under which the indictment was found was entitled "An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vesse's of the United States" it was contended, on demurrer to the indictment, that it was void and charged no offence punishable under the statute. The Court below, divided in opinion on this question, and on the further question whether it is necessary, under the act, to aver in the indictment that the certificate of citizenship was produced to the commander of a public or private vessel of the United States. These questions being certified to this court, the Solicitor General now submitted the case on his primate brief, which insists that the statute, when fairly construed, levels its penaltaes as well at the general crime, by whomsoever committed, as against the particular offence of seamen. The particular pur ose for which the forged certificate is uttered, is not an essential element of the offence, and need not, therefore be averred in the indictment. It makes no difference whether the person is a scaman intending to use the certificate for the purpose of obtaining employment on board an American vussel, or whether the offender be other than a scaman, and uses it for quite another purpose. of the United States" it was contended, on demur-

UNITED STATES COURT AT TRENTON.

In the United States District Court, Trenton, yesterday, the whole day was consumed with arguments in the case of General Haistead vs. The Elizabethtown Steam Manufacturing Company. The rule to show cause is why General Halsten should not be paid about \$30,000 chattel mortgage. The concern is bankrupt, and the mortgage was executed only two days before the six months required by the Bankruptey act to make such an instrument legal. It is alleged that General Halstead was the president of the company, one of the directors, and that he has \$15,000 in the concern, in his wire's name; that at the meeting of directors, when only four—a quorum—were present, only one of whem was not interested, the chattel issue. "2, was given, and this is the question at The fight is a new to the last the proven. has been adjourned until 1944 the further hearing should not be paid about \$30,000 chattel mortgage

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUFREME COURT—CHCUIT—Part 2—Before Judge Brady.—Nos. 253, 4, 2, 34, 1752, 1608, 138, 228, 240, 264, 268, 270½, 286, 42, 216½, 244, 246, 313, 72½, 82. SUFREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Non enumerated motions.

SUFREME COURT—SPECIAL TER4.—Adjourned and Friday.

Ingraham, Barhard and Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Non enumerated motions. Supreme ten A. M.—Non enumerated motions. Supreme Court—Special Tera.—Adjourned unti Fr.day.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Held by Judge Barnard.—Nos. 19, 26, 39, 105.

Common Pleas.—Part 2—Held by Judge Daly.—Nos. 49, 644, 645, 762, 17, 618, 657, 524, 709, 137, 701, 702, 704, 592, 656, 694, 359, 703, 684, 760. Equity causes—Before Judge Larremore.—Nos. 33, 34, 36.

Marine Court—Part 1—Held by Judge Joachimsen,—Nos. 5984, 5793, 5790, 582, 4940, 487, 6057, 5076, 5101, 4811, 5113, 5131, 5178, 5181, 5777, 5397, 6459, 5190, 7914 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 4850, 5175, 5177, 4571, 4946, 5044, 5138, 5183, 5008, 4732, 4849, 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5189, 5192. Part 3—Held by Judge Fracy—Nos. 5666, 5662, 5692, 5446, 5112, 5803, 5805, 5826, 5827, 5828, 5830, 5829, 5822.

Court of General Secsions.—Before Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. John Jennings, Michael Day and Unity-two others, dog fighting: Same vs. Theodore Johnson, burglary: Same vs. Terrence Devin and John Reily, carglary; Same vs. Christopher Tracy and John Reily, robbery; Same vs. Christopher Tracy and John Reily, robbery; Same vs. deorge Spence, grand larceny: Same vs. Isaac Levy, receiving stoten goods.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals, at Albany, for February 23, 1871, 18 as follows:—Nos. 130, 138, 158, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-parison with the corresponding day of last year, as

Mr. L. Callendar, editor of the Gas Light Journal, died at his residence in Brooklyn, on Tuesday night.

George Clarke, who for eight years past has been employed as an operator by the Western Union Telegraph Company at the principal office, corner of Broadway and Liberty street, fell from a train near West Peint, Georg a, on Sunday last, and was killed, He leaves a wife in Brooklyn.

Fifteenth street, Deputy Coroner Marsh yesterday made a post-mortem examination on the body, and made a post-mortem examination on the body, and found that Bright's disease of the kidneys, superinduced by excessive intemperance, was the cause of keath. The husband of deceased, whom Capitain cameron had arrested on suspiction of causing her death, was discharged on the rendition of the vertice.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held yesterday, roundsman John J. Fitzgerald was promoted to a sergeaut and assigned to the Twenty-seventh precinct. The following sergeants were transferred.—Jerome H. Ferris, from the Twenty-eighth precinct to the Sixteenth; Samuel Caristle, from the Twenty-eighth to the Sixteenth; Thomas H. B. Carpenter, from the Flitteenth to the Sanitary squad, and John M. Robbins from the Sani-tary to the Flitteenth.

The Treasurer of the Woman's Ald Society reports that the recent concert given at Steinway Hall for its benefit by the New York Madrigal and Glee Club resulted in bringing into the treasury over \$1,200, after paying all expenses. At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held yesterday at the Home, 41 Seventh avenue, the chapitain reported thirty-two inmates as having been shettered during the past month, of whom twenty still remain at the Home. The institution is open for the protection of poor and iriendless young girls.

A small company of emigrants to Liberia, in West Africa, sailed from this city on Wednesday morning, in the bark Thomas Pope. The leader was Rev. M. D. Herndon, recently appointed by the Richmond Board of Foreign Missions to labor among the Rassa people. Rev. T. S. Malcom, of Philadelphia, and others, were at the pier to bid them farewell and hand them glits. Special prayer was offered for them at the Fulton street prayer meeting. Six hun-dred freedmen in North Carolina, Georgia and Ken-tucky, it is reported, bave made application to go to Laberia on the 1st of November.

THE SAFETY OF THE TERNESSEE-GENERAL BARKS CRITI-TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In a letter from a highly intelligent and experienced young naval officer, on the late Tennessee

pante, he says:-

rienced young navai officer, on the late Tennessee panic, he says:—

I must reiterate my statement, that there has never been any real come for alarm. It is, of course, impossible for persons with inadequate means of pulging, and no professional that the sensation along the prosession of the same that the sensation along to express occasion; but no words are strong council to express unpress occasion; but no words are strong and the part of the collection of the same that the sensation along to express operation, but who satisfy themselves with publishing nonsense contact of cause terror. The New York Haralin decelerated to cause terror. The New York Haralin decelerated to cause terror. The with which it criticised all response gling no warrant either to footish fears or to unded reports of vessels seen that might be the Tennessee.

Let me and to this, how much more, if possible, was the wickedness and cruci disregard of the pangs he might be carrying into the bosoms of so many families, in the conduct of General Hanks, who, in the recent debate in the House of Representatives, to gratify feelings of petry spite against Admiral Porter, spoke of the Tennessee as almost notoriously unseaworthy—a fact which, he averred, over forty naval engineers could testify to—and a knowledge of which caused some of these very prudent engineers to get releved from their assignment to daty in her? If the Secretary of the Navy will now do his duty, a Court of Inquiry will ferret out and give the country information of the names of these volunteer mioriments of General Banks.

The public, and particularly the relatives and friends of the persons on board the Tennessee, owe the Heraalin and debt of grathade for its kind and sensible course. The panic caused by the wicked report that was disseminated through the press in 1809, that the frigate Cengress had gone down in the Delaware with all on board, originating in a miserable near that has tease, bring forethly before the pleasware with all on board, originating in non the consciou

WEST POINT, Feb. 21, 1871.

AMADEUS.

Notoriety Among the Spaniards.

Routine of Life-Charitable Disposition-Mixing Among the People-Grand Military Review-Preparing for the Elections-The Sickles Banquet-Spain and the United States Negotiating.

MADRID, Jan. 28, 1871. King Amadeus is doing all that can be done to win the hearts of the people. He left large sums of noney to different charitable institutions in the owns he stopped at on his way to Madrid; gave \$5,000 to be distributed to the poor on his arrival at the city, \$5,000 among the families of poor willtinmen, and another \$5,000 toward relieving the sufferers by the late terrible mundations. Besides this he is almost daily responding to begging petitions in a most liberal manner. If money can purthe sympathies of a people, Amadeus will soon be popular here. There is yet more wonderfully with the people, the new King has abolished the usual military escort and in his rides only takes an equery and one of his aids. He walks about the city a good deal, and appears inclined to mix with the people and see and hear what is going on. Wrapped up in the folds of his "capa" or Spanish cloak (a present from one of the tailors here), he has visited some of the cafes incognito, and while sipping his Mocha lent an eager ear to all that was said both for and against him, which has not been a little. He has visited nearly all the theatres, from the opera house to the lowest play house where the entrance fee is four cents, seeming by his visits to prefer theatres where repeated Spanish plays are represented. In doing this his aim may be to kill two birds with one stone-improve his small stock of Spanish and make himself popular among the middle and working classes, whose support he appears more anxious to obtain than that of the aristocracy, and which in view of the coming elections, is no doubt a wise

policy. As a genue. BOUTINE OF DAILY LIFE. As a general selection of half the theatres without any previous action of his intention, accompanied only by a Minister, a general or one of his aides-de-camp, and only remains to witness one or two acts of the piece played. He retires to rest early, and is generally up by seven in the morning. I am told that he is a great newspaper reader, and is very particular with the opposition papers, reading them most carefully, while the ministerial ones he merely glances over and throws aside. He is a young fellow, but up to the present time has given evidence that he thoroughly understands his business. The newly planted dynasty may possibly take root and last for some time, notwithstanding the many prophecies here about Amadeus sharing the fate of

phecies here about Amadeus sharing the fate of General Prim, or having to return to "la bella Italia" before the year is out. On Sunday

A GRAND MILITARY SOLEMNITY
is to come off. The troops are to go through the faree of taking the oath of obedience and fidelity to the King. I say farce, for the Spanish soldier is by force dragged from the bosom of his family, and by force dragged from the bosom of his family, and by force dragged from the bosom of his family, and by force dragged from the bosom of his family, and by force dragged from the bosom of his family, and by force dragged from the bosom of his family, and by force dragged from his bosom of his family, and by force dragged from the bosom of his family, and feel are those who consider themselves bound in conscience to keep it. After the troops have done swearing they will be reviewed by his Majesty. I understand that General Sickies has been invited to assist at the ceremony, and will ride at the right hand side of the King, and General Caldim, the Italian Minister, on the left. As this is the first review under the new dynasty it is expected that it will be on a grand scale. The officers are ordered from headquarters to mount their grand gala uniforms and wear all dynasty it is expected that it will be on a grand scale. The officers are ordered from headquarters to mount their grand gala uniforms and wear all the stars, crosses, medals and ribbons they can muster. The other evening I was at the house of General M— when his grand gala uniform was brought in; the breast was covered with stars, crosses and medals, while the gold embroidery was superb. "Look there!" said the old veteran, turning to inc, and pointing to the gorgeous uniform, "is that a fit military uniform? Rigged out in these things one looks more like a bird of the tropies hands will take place at the textew, and some say that an attempt will be make against the life of the King.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

The Approaching Elections.

There will be a warm contest at the coming elections, and the fale of the government and even that of the new King will much depend on the result. It is expected that the usual scandalous abuses will take piace in favor of the candidates for government, in view of which the republicans and Carlists have come to an understanding and wild exchange votes with each other. This entente cordiate between the two extreme political parties has given government enough to think about. There is to be a grand meeting of all the civil governors of the provinces, the meeting is to be held in this city, the pretended object being to consult as to the best mode of preserving order during the election; but the real most est to come to an agreement as to how they can thwart the oppoduring the election: but the real mostve is to come to an agreement as to how they can thwart the opposition party and secure a handsome majority. There is no doubt that the death of the uniority and real rim has done much to strengthen the new dynasty. Nevertheless the republicans will return a good number of deputies, and from what I can hear, as many as they did after the revolution of 1888.

Isos.

THE SICKLES BANQUET.

In my last letter i sid not ten you that the grand State banquet given by General Sicales to the Cabinet and foreign diplomatic corps was coincident with the conclusion of an important negotiation between the United States and Spain. The banquet, one of the most spiendid given since the revolution, might well give rise to speculations. I had the pleasure of assisting at the soirée that followed, and observed General Sickies, the ex-Regent and the Minister of State in deep conversation, which was no doubt in reference to the negotiation referred to. Respecting the negotiation I can get referred to. Respecting the negotiation I can get no particulars, though I have canvassed political circles for miormation, and I believe that no one outside the Cabinet knows anything about the transaction.

BASE BALL IN FRANCE.

The Officers of Our War Ships at Villefranche at the Ball and Bat. NICE, France, Feb. 1, 1871.

Our European fleet has lately changed commanders, and this caused a gathering of the vessels at Villafranche, the port most suitable for the anchorage of large ships near Nice. The result of this meeting was a base ball match, played between the officers of the Juniata and Plymouth, the former being assisted by the officers of the flagship Franklin, the latter by one from the Guerriere. The tollowing lists show the positions and ships of the players:-

Pitcher-Ensign Charles E. Colchan, United States teamer Juniana. camer Juniata. Catcher—Ensign Arthur P. Nazro, United States steamer Franklin, First Base -Ensign John C. Wilson, United States steamer Franklin.
Right Field-Ensign Thomas S. Phelps, United States steamer Judiata.
Second Base-Master Charles Seymour, United States Second Base and Second Holder H. Caunt, United States steamer Fred English Emery H. Caunt, United States steamer Fred H. Short Stop—Ensign Albert G. Berry, United States steamer Franklin. Left Field—Captain's Clerk, Jones, United States steamer Third Base-Ensign A. M. Thackara, United States

Pitcher-Master R. R. Ingersoll, United States steamer Pignouth.

Catcher-Midshipman A. C. Frillingham, United States steamer Plymouth.

First Base-Midshipman H. O. Rittenhouse, United States eamer Plymouth, Right Field-Mate W. W. Witherspoon, United States teamer Plymouth. Second Hase-Master John F. Meins, United States steamer merriere. Centre Field Midshipman G. L. Dyer, United States teamer Plymouth. Short Stop Midshipman H. L. Green, United States Short Plymouth.
Lett Fleid-Milshipman Boynton Leach, United States
teamer Plymouth.
Third Base-Lieutenant J. N. Remphili, United States

steamer Plymouth.
Umpire Lieutenant James H. Dayion, United States steamer Plymouth. steamer Plymouth.

The game was called at a little after two P. M., and opened even. The Junintas then took the lead, keeping it until the min liming, when the Plymouths went ahead. Darkness and dampness closed the game at the end of the seventh iming, and the umpire then announced the following score:—

PLYMOUTH.	JUNIATA.
Ployers O. R.	Plagers. O. R.
Players. O. R. Rittenbouse	Nazro 2 2
Leach 1 4	Colonan 2 2
Green 3 3	Jones 2 2
Ingersoil 1 8	Thackara 4 0
Hempailt 4	Berry 2 2
Witherspoon 3	Wilson 8 1
Dillingham 2 2 2 Dye 8 2	Phelps 3 0
Tree 2 0	Taunt 3 1
Meigs 2 3	Seymour 0 2
Mulian	VINGS.
And And	1st. 21. 3d. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th.
***	1 0 0 0 0 5 6 0 00
Plymouth	4 0 6 0 5 5 6-26
Universal good feeling	prevailed, notwithstanding
that a nact of the came	was played during a severe
that a part of the game	of entline of the Discounts
rain squan, the expecte	ed sailing of the Plymouth
making it impossible to a	iter the time.

NAPOLEON.

The Young King Winning Honorable The Emperor Advised to Say "Let There Be Peace."

> Fortitude in Adversity-Sympathy for Napoleon Advice of an English Statesman-The Capitulation of Paris Criticised - How the French Elections Were Manipulated-Petty Annoyances.

WILBELMSHORE, Feb. 6, 1871. It seemed best to me to let a few days pass by before reporting to you the profound impression made here upon those so deeply interested in the all-important events of the preceding week. Though everybody at the Castle was evidently aware of the approaching catastrophe of the Paris surrender, and seemed to feel feverish with anxiety, nevertheless, when the news of the fact reached here, it produced much consternation, and cast a deep gloom upon the imperial party. Of all who share his fate the imprisoned monarch alone bore up bravely against the terrible misfortune and retained almost fully his, I may call it, plastic composure. He did not betray even the least sign of emotion in his features. Regardless of the severe frost which has set in again, and the almost knee-deep snow on the ground, he continued his daily prome nades, lasting generally from an hour and a half to two hours, without interruption. If he looked less ruddy than usual and his eyes were somewhat dim, account for it from what I am told by my friend at the Castle-namely, that for several nights in succession he must have been busily engaged at his writing desk, as the light in his private apartment was kept burning until morning. WELL DESERVED REBUKE.

Now. Paris having capitulated and an armistice being entered into with the government of the national defence, I may be permitted to revert to he correctness of my former assurance, repeatedly expressed to you, that Napoleon II. would accept of no combination on the part of the Germans or other foreign Powers for he purpose of reseating bimself on the French brone. The report to that effect, contained in the Lon on Times, the predilections of which for the Or kanists are now an open secret, was a shameful cunard gotten up on sinister purpose. I am author-ted to say to you, and, contrary to any document which might be raked up, will make good the assertion, that not only there was not a word of truth as to peace propositions made by Count Bismarck to the Empress, but that the report was never graphed by its Versailles correspondent to the Lon-dor Times. Conclusive proof of this shall be furnished when needed from headquarters in Ver-

A SYMPATHIZING LETTER. A retrospective glance at this drama may not be altogether void of interest. A well known English starsman, for more than thirty years intimately acquainted with the Emperor, wrote him a few days ago:-"since the truth has become known your Majesty's responsibility in this war is reduced to a nichnum; but may your Majesty ward against not being accused, in after time, by history, of having een instrumental in its prolongation. Nine-tenths of France and nine-tenths of Germany will joyfully hall your Majesty—yes, the whole civilized world will ring with your praises—if you pronounce the great words: Let there be peace!—regardless of what the heartless conquerer may exact, and claim as ustifiable before God and history—the hectatomb is vast enough already—let there be peace! I will pleage my head toat in less than a lew weeks the pitable cliques in Paris and Bordeaux will have disappeared from the scene. The powerful hold which your Malesty has upon France will then be acknowledged, and the chemics you have in the cabinets of Europe will be doomed to mateness."

"Entique of the radio condition of paris I am enabled to say that all of them admit it to have been a necessity for which no blame should be attached to Jules Favre. But a decided disaphall your Majesty-yes, the whole civilized world

to say that all of their blame should to Jules Favre. But a decided disap-ts expressed at the palpable incapacity have been a necessity for which no blame should be attached to Jules Favre. But a decided disapprobation is expressed at the palpable incapacity in arranging the terms of surconders actainfille that he state that he terms of surconders actainfille that he state that he terms of surconders actainfille that he state that he terms of surconders actainfille that he state that he terms of surconders actainfille that he state that he terms of modern and the miniary delegate to conduct the negotiations? The behavior of the Orleanists is highly contemptible. They had three excellent generals win the Paris forces—Trochu, Beaufort and Chaband-Latour—and all three have been willing to give the victors more than was asked by them. While Jules Favre may plead ignorance, they acted with mil consciousness. Bourbaki's army could have been sayed for France by a little protraction of the supulations had the Orleanists not been afraid of that General, who wend never join in the cry Vice la Republiquet They are now trying to set asked General Vinoy, because he is a good imperialist—the only general who, by the special and repeated order of Emperor William, has not been made a prisoner of war, and has been installed by him in the fort of Vinceones with 12,000 men of the regulars.

ELECTION MANIPULATIONS.

As you may readily imagine the all-absorbing topic here is the probable result of the casuing elections, which are to decide the weal and woo of France. I hear many comments upon the corrupt means resorted to by both the Paris and Bordeaux means resorted to by both the Paris and Bordeanx factions to intimidate the voters, and I am told, what was new to me, that an unheard of oppression was perpetrated by the mere circumstance of fixing upon a Wednesday (the Sth Inst.) Instea. of a Sunday, for holding elections, as the people were always accustomed to voting on Sunday. Moreover, the new election law introduced by the present parties in power, compels the peasant to walk present parties in power, compels the peasant to walk from eight to ten kliometers in order to reach the ballot box. He toses thereby an entire working day, which to sacrifice he could never

from eight to ten khohelers in order to reach the ballot box. He loses thereby an entire working day, which to sacrifice he could never afford in times of peace, and far iess now. It is, therefore, nothing to be wondered at, so say the gentlemen of the imperial suite, it these elections should entirely fail to arouse the interest of the peasants. In talking this matter ofer, on their yesterday's promenade, the Emperor said:—"Every stroke of the pen made by these men justifies the imperial régime better than entire volumes which could be written in its defence."

After the first outburst of indignation and astonalshment caused here by the Gambetta decree of "incompetencies" had worn of it was viewed with great satus action. For now the timid, who, in every country constitute the majority of law-abiding cluzens, know what they have to expect from such a government as France can now boast of. One of the adjutants of the Emperor, speaking of a former minister during Mapoleonic rule, who was loth to accept some of the loaves and ishes from the Bordeaux government, said:—"Now, M. —, the ex-Minister, is condemned to life-long Bonapartism."

FEITY ANNOYANCES.

The imprisoned momarch has been for some time discontented with the officials having charge of the household which the gractousness of Emperor William has seen fit to place at his dispisal. He has reasons to complain of serious indiscretions calculated to place the generous conduct of the German Emperor in a false light. Still he is resolved not to find fault with officials of an inferior grade, who are not intelligent enough to refrain from consuct compromising their royal master. These persons, feeling that the Emperor has just reasons to complain of them, are seeking to worry him by insults of a petty nature. The other day they arranged a jubilee over the German imperial dignity and the surrender of Paris in a part of the castle whence their music, dancing and noisy carousing would have penetrated to the apartments occupied by the imperial poisoner. in a part of the castle whence their music, dancing and noisy carousing would have peaterated to the apartments occupied by the imperial prisoner. At the last moment a French other staying at Cassel informed the governor, Count Monts, of this purposed discourteer. This gentleman gave mmediate order, and the least, which had almost begun, was interrupted, and the entire beey of lackeys and footpads, together with their officials, were obliged to repair to the neighboring hotel in order to continue their restival. Furioned letters are also spoken of, and telegrams whose contents had been blabbed in the Castle before they had been properly delivered to the relegraph bureau. It is a great pity that such pality doings should be allowed to becloud the pure mirror of German generosity.

THE FIVE CENT STAMP TAX ON PAWHBROKERS' TICKETS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The number of atticles which have lately appeared in the editorial columns of the HERALD urging the diminution of the many forms of national taxation which press so heavily upon us, induce me to address you, requesting you to bring before the public the importance of repealing one tiem on the long list, which bears heavily and exclusively on the poorest portion of the community. I allude to the five cent stamp which the law requires to be affixed to pawn-brokers' texets. Though this does not amount to much in the case of the hard up sport who "spouts list texer" for fifty dollars, in order to "raise a stake" for the hard or keno table, yet on the poor widow, who pawns, it may be, her last ardele of warm ciething to brecare bread for her hungry children; or the unfortunate mechanic, who horrows a trifle on his tools, it is a burden weighty and "grievous to be borne," as in every case "mine unice" deducts the price of the stamp from the sum advanced and actually makes a profit on the transaction, as he bays them in quantities at a discount. This subject has, I think, but to be brought to the notice of some of our law-makers to receive the attention it merits, and by bringing it forward and urging the necessity of the extinction of this most oppressive stemp duty, you will earn the thanks of multitudes of the nonest poor in all parts of the country. Very respectfully yours, B. A. N.

New York, Feb. 21, 1871. importance of repealing one ttem on the long list,

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THE KIRALFYS Will raise the dust in Baltimore on

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS VISIT PITTSBURG on April 8, Lypia Thompson and her burlesquers play in

Washington March d. FRANK DREW will be the attraction at Kansas City

THE FLORENCES play in Rochester on April 3, under the management of Mr. Meech. LOTTA plays a two weeks engagement in Cincin-

nati, commencing April 10.

MRS. LANDER will be the chief attraction of the Washington stage next week.

JEFFERSON visits the national capital for a week, peginning April 10.

THE GLOBE, Chicago, has Little Nell next week. nd J. B. Roberts as Captain Kidd on March 13. THE WALHALLA TROUPE appear for two weeks in

Pittsburg, opening on Monday. THE FOX AND DENIER TROUPE occupy the boards f the Troy Opera House next week. LISA WEBER'S burlesque troupe are on their way ome after a protracted trip through the South.

COLONEL T. ALLSTON BROWN has opened an exensive dramatic agency ever Lina Edwin's theatre MANAGER GRAU'S next venture will be the fasciating little German comédienne, Hedwig Raabe. J. K. MORTIMER has purchased the copyright of a new sensational play, entitled "Cast Upon the

World." MILLIE SACKETT, wife of Morris B. Pike, formerly of the Bowery theatre, is lying dangerously ill in

EDITH CHALLIS, who played in "After Dark" at Niblo's, is also in a precarious state of health at her

JENNIE WORKELL has retired from the stage, and is now living with her husband, Mr. Barr, in Phila-JOHN E. OWENS commenced his proposed tour in

the provinces at Newark on the 20th. He visits the New England towns before proceeding West,
O. D. Bynos brings "Across the Continent" to Cincinnati, March 27, and thence to Wood's Museum

for an unlimited engagement. THE OATES BURLESQUE TROUPE WILL fill a fortnight's engagement in Louisville, beginning on March 27. Robert McWade commences an engagement at

he Park, Brooklyn ,on March 27, being the second time for him in that theatre this season. CHARLES MATHEWS Will shortly enlighten Callfornia on his way home from Australia. He has made an engagement at McVickar's, Chicago, Marie Seeraca's last nights at the Stadt theater are announced. To-night she plays Marie Stuart, and on Saturday her farewell benefit will be given. THE MATINEES yesterday were very la gely at-

tended. Performances took place at the Olympic, Niblo's, Lina Edwin's, Circus, Globe, Comique, Wood's, Bowery and Tony Pastor's. MR. LESTER WALLACK appeared last night at the Brooklyn Academy in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady" and "Used Up." These weekly visits of such an admirable company are very palatable to the good people across the river.

BROUGHAM Will shortly reappear at Wallack's in one of his own plays, probably at the conclusion of Mr. Wallack's present engagement. MRS. ELLA CLYMER debuts as Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," at the Fourteenth Street theatre on

MISS IDA ROSENBERG has a complimentary concert at Steinway Hall on Monday next, at which Miss Clara Perl, Messrs. Mills, Candidus, Remmeriz, Kopts, Werner and the Arion Societ, appear. WEHLI, the unrivalled bravura player, gives his econd matinée musicale at Booth's this afternoon.

Miss Beebe, Mrs. Kempton and Mr. Lawrence are the vocalists of the occasion. SOPHIE WORRELL, with a burlesque company that bears her name, is on her way back to the metropolis, after an extended tour through the South and West.

IRENE WOR RELL has organized ano her buriesque company with the assistance of her husband, Edward Eddy, Jr., and starts on a trip out Wood, opening at blinabour or now 27th lines.

MR. FISK offered Adelina Patti \$2,900 a night in gold for one hundred performances, but got for reply the information that she is to visit this coun-try next season under Strakosch's management. Miss Laura Keene has sold to Mr. Daly the sole right of producing "Our American Cousin" in New York. This would seem to indicate a pleasant comedy revival at the Fifth Avenue theatre.

Mesons. Jarnett & Palmer do not purpose moving from their present comfortable quarters, as was supposed, and they have renewed their lease of Niblo's for two years more.

The Wallace Sisters (Agnes, Jennie, Minnie and Maud), under the management of Frank P. Dobson, with a brillant company, are playing to crowded houses in the oil country of Penns, Ivania.

MLLE. JANAUSCHEK plays during the present week in Kansas City, and commences an engagement in St. Louis on Monday. She appears in Caccinnati, March 20, and in Washington during the following

week.

Mr. Daly is just now at work on two new plays—one to be produced at the Olympic theatre next month, bearing the singular title of "Horizon," and the other his original version of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," which will be produced at the Fifth Avenue theatre on Easter Monday.

Mrs. Dion Bouchcault (Agnes Robertson) is coming to America in April, and will play at a later date in this city in a new play by her husban i, entalled in His city in a new play by her husban i, entalled in His city in the place that Lotta contracted for and for which she was to pay \$10,000. She will wish she had taken it.

A Most Interesting Performance took place of

A MOST INTERESTING PERFORMANCE took place a

A Most Interesting Performance took place at the Academy of Moste on Thesday night. "Lify belt, the Calprit Pay," an operetta, was given by ine Young Ladies' Association and three hundred children of the schools of St. Stephen's charch. The principal solo parts were very creditably sung by Misses Jacons, Carroll and Albanesi, and Mr. Danforth conducted the orchestra Judclousiy.

THE WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY, consisting of Misses Annie Goodal, Margaret Young, Nellie Johnson and Annie Campion, and Messrs. Wyndham, Harcourt and Ryan, were to open in Buffalo on March 6; but, owing to some misunderstanding, Manager Meech made other engagements and filled up the time. Sam Genese is the business manager of the troupe.

Church Music Association. The second concert of this admirable vocal

organization took place on Tuesday night at Steinway Hall. The attendance was of such an overwhelming character that it should convince the directors of the society of the necessity of a change to the Academy, as their present quarters are inadequate to accommodate all. To the energy and skill of the conductor, Dr. James Pech, much of the success of this association is due. By investing it with the all-protecting mantle of fashion be has secured for art a substantial recognition at the hands of the public. The selections for the concert comprised Liadpainter's Jubilee Overture, Beethoven's Mass in Cand the first part of Haydn's "Jeasons." The chorus and orenestra responded nobly to the ardinous task of interpreting such great works, and test fied to long and careful renearsals and a thorough acquaintance with their subjects. The soloids were Mrs. Philip D. Caleger, Mine, Michalest Krebs, and Messrs. W. S. Leggat and Centemeri. pr. Pech conducted with rare skill, and seemed to infuse the proper spirit and expression into the forces over which he wielded the baton. We trust that this association will adopt some other name than that of "Church Music." Many people are misled by it, and think that the association is of the Sunday school order. Their concerts, however, stand alone in the metropolis for high art, care, completeness, culture and fashion. By investing it with the all-protecting mantle of

PIERCED WITH A PCK.

Fatal Result of a Singular Accident. A very singular accident occurred at 105th street and Eighth avenue on Tuesday afternoon. Michael Connors, a laborer, was engaged in excavating. when a mass of earth came in upon bim. As he fell backwards the sharp point of a pickaxe which he held in his hands was forced into his chin with so much power that it piercea his neck, thus causing excessive internal hemorrhage, which together with the shock to the system, caused death soon afterwards. Coroner Schirmer neid an inquest on the body. Deceased lived in Fifty-ninin street, near avenue A.

THE LADY IN THE VAN EETEN CASE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10, 1871. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I desire, as an act of justice, to contradict a statement made in your, as well as other, New York papers, copied from the New Orleans Picayune, in regard to the Van Eeten case. The name of the lady at the St. Charles Hotel when Van Eeten was arrested was not Mrs. Sarah M. Werner. The lady in question did not form his acquaintance in California a stated. Raving been of counset for Van Ecten in New Orleans and being acquainted with all the facts connected with the case, I left it my duty to make this correction. Respectfully, W. N. D. TURNER.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

Its Observance Yesterday in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches-Early History of the Lenten Season.

Yesterday was the first day of the Leaten scasen, and the day was honored in all the Catholic churenes of the city by the usual ceremonies, so well adapted to a time of prayer and fasting. Mass was celebrated at an early hour in each church, and the ashes blessed by the priest and then devoted to the prous observance which the faithful for centuries steadily adhered to. There was no pompous display of ritualistic ceremony, either in the blessing the ashes or in the imposition of it upon the foreheads of the congregation The ceremony was simple and in accord with the penitential season of the year. The priest, after mass, as the crowds knelt at the sanctuary rather, made the sign of the cross on the forehead of each, saying, while doing so, "Remember, man, thou art but dust and

UNTO DUST THOU SHALT RETURN," the meaning of this ceremony being to impress upon all an admosition designed to remind them of their mortality and their origin from dust, and there ore of the necessity to prepare well for the death that in inevitable.

The last of Lent is one of the oldest institutions in the Catholic Church. Its establishment, as a practice or a precept, dates back to the very earliest ages of Christianity, and in the first centuries there were even heresies originated whose foundation rested upon a denial of the observance of this The Latin and Greek names for fast signify the fast of forty days, fast. in medern languages the terms used have a similar significance. The English word Lent means the spring fast, Lenten tide in the ancient English-Saxon languages, having the meaning of the spring season. There is mention made by ecclesiastical writers of the observance of Lent even as far back as the first century. when the immediate disciples of the Apostles were in charge of their respective Sees. In the second

when the immediate disciples of the Apostles were in charge of their respective Sees. In the second century the dispute regarding the time for the celebration of Easter—or, in other words, the close of the solema yearly fast—occurred, and then it was agreed on all sides that the offer words agreed on all sides that the offer solema yearly fast—occurred, and then it was agreed on all sides that the offer soleman and then it was agreed on all sides that the offer soleman and the county it was confirmed that it was by precept necessary to fast the formal days of tent, using only xerophague or dry meast. The xerophague required that nothing should be caten at the meal after sunset but oread, sait and water; but it would seem as if this, the strictest part of the fast, was only to be observed during the six days preceding the festival of teaster. That the fast in the very earliest times was of forty days may be concluded from the fact that origen and subsequent writers in every succeeding age and subsequent writers in every succeeding the fact times and in the second century, during the disputation relative to the observance of the fart lunar month—as it was held by asiatics with the Jews, or on the sums the help of

world. It is pepularly believed, and with truth, that the lorty days last is in initiation of the Saviour's last for the same time, and the RECORDS OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY furnish sufficient evidence to show that the immediate successors of the Apostics continued to inculcate the observance of the fast, by strict law, in memory or the Saviour's death. It is admitted by at rengious denominations that the last is of the greatest antiquity, but there are various opinions as to whener it should be of choice merely or or precept. The Catholic Caurch believes in the latter, and cites numerous suthorities of the primitive times to show that the violation of it was believed to be similify, and that even the Nestorians, Eurychlans, Armenians and other accient herizes in the East agreed with the Church of Rome in regard to the forty days last.

The institution, then, the first day's observance of which began yesterday all over the world, is of another origin. The ensuing SIX weeks before Easter will be in ceremonial, as well as in more essential particulars, of the most simple and selemn character in the Church of Rome. The churches put on a penticular, decided the most simple and selemn character in the Church of Rome. The churches put on a penticular, leading, indicative of the fasting season. The peculiar religious exercises of the homan religion are practised more frequently by the latty, and exhortations to slinners become more constant on the part of the ciercy during this time. The music at the masses even is especially selected for a season of penance, and mourning and ashes are in order in place of the porgeous brilliancies which usually surround the Catholic service.

In the Eriscoral Churches
appropriate services were also hed. No sermons were delivered, however, and only the prayers and lessons prescribed by the ritual were given.

SERVICES AT ST. ALBAY'S.

The Life-Long War are Against the World-Sermon by the Rev. Father Morrill. The ceremonies at St. Alban's choren (Rhuadstie),

in East Forty-seventh street, were poculiarly grand and interesting. The morning services began at ten A. M. They consisted of choral, matins, litany and celebration of Holy Eucharist. The interior of this church is decorated tastefully, and the architecture is of the ancient Gothic order. The beautifully designed stained glass windows give a sublime effect to the interior. The walls on each side of the ambulatory are decorated with paintings illus-

trative of the passion of christ.

Those paintings were presented by a lady residing in Munich to the paster, Rev. Father Morrill. The usual decorations which surround the altar were removed vesterday, and it will remain denuded during the Lenten season. The church has been considerably enlarged of late, and can now accom-

considerably enlarged of late, and can now accommodate six hundred persons.

Notwithstanding the similarity existing between the litualistic ceremonies and those of the Roman Catholic Church, the biesing of acid marking with ashes were not observed yesterday in St. Albana. At the appointed time the Rev. C. W. Morrill ascended the purpit and delivered a sermon on the following text taken from the episide of the day:—Joel, h., 12—"Turn ye even to Me. salit the Lord, with all your neart, and with fasting and with weeping and with morning."

12—"Turn ye even to Me, saith the Lord, with all your neart, and with fasting and with weeping and with mourning."

The preacher then said:—Scripture teaches explicitly that man is conceived and born in sin; that evil is in him

FROM THE FIRST START*

that he cannot possibly keep it under except with the help of Divine grace; that even after he is born anew he has a life long warrare to wage against the world, the flesh and the devil—not the flesh only, but the world and a personal devil also; that he is constantly hade to fail into sins of thought, word and deed; that he is accountable for onlissions of duty just as much as for commissions of wrong, and that in every respect he is to live for anything less endoring. To last or practice self-mertification, internat and external, is in itself a sign of grief, stirs up in the heart more grie and so has its elects on the person himself for the increase of repentance, as well as for showing it. It also stirs up in others like passions, and provokes them and to repentance. Hat you lately met with some heavy calamity you wonk be it-disposed, for even the innocent recreations and pleasures of the world at large.

WHAT IS IT TO BAVE SINED

and to have continued sinning against the unspeak-

for even the innocent recreations and pleasures of the world at large.

WHAT IS IT TO BAVE SINNED and to have continued sinning against the unspeakable goodness of God and the love of Christ? Again, it is a good sign of pentience when one, one of love to Christ, contributes of his substance in the interests of Christ? Church and for the relief of the poor. I do not, of course, mean such contributions as he can easily spare, that would not conne for mach; but such contributions as involve positive self-dennal. Dear brethren, fast, give alms, pray. So shall this Lent turn to your proat and nelp you forward in the right way that leadeth unto everlasting life.

Tee second service, consisting of vespers, lessons and sermon, was elebrated at eight P. M. The sermon was preached by Rev. M. C. B. Noyes, who chose as his text:—"Remember, man, thou art but dust; and into dust thou shalt return." The reverend gentleman in commenting upon the words of his text drew a vivid picture of the fraility of all worldly hopes and the certainty of death. The attendance during the morning and evening services was unusually large, the offices were rendered with nuch impressiveness and the certainties and imposing effect. The following is a reorandered. The following is a regorandered. Ash Wednesday—Matins, litany, and celebration

to be observed in the Church of St. Albans during lent.

Ash Wednesday—Matins, litany, and celebration (with sermon), at eight o'clock A. M; even song (wita sermon), at eight o'clock A. M.; matins, at a quarter before ten o'clock A. M.; matins, at a quarter before ten o'clock A. M.; matins, at a quarter before ten o'clock A. M.; then sermon), at halt-past ten o'clock A. M.; even song at four o'clock P. M.; compline and sermon at half-past seven o'clock P. M. Wednesdays—Hely communion, eight o'clock A. M.; special penitential service (with lecture), at eight o'clock P. M. Fridays—Shert sermons at five o'clock P. M.

Monday and Tuesday—Daily offices at nine A. M. and five P. M.; celebration at seven A. M. Wednesdays—A. M. Wednesday—Daily offices at nine A. M.

CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.